THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 143. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853. PRICE, Drs. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JACSON, in our firms, at *Manila, Shanghae,* and *Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FARBRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FRAZER SINCLAIR, and Mr. WALTER MILLER NORTON, are admitted Partners in our firm *here*, and at *Canton.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the 1st *proximo*, be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENBHOY.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

LIVERPOOL, 31st *July*. 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants, in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *Bombay* in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the *Liverpool, Bombay*, and *Shanghae* houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, DANIEL POTTER and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

LIVERPOOL, 1st *November*, 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add, Mr. W. W. DALE commences business, in *Canton*, on his own account, and will act for us and our *Bombay* and *Shanghae* houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

CANTON, 20th *January*, 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM Godown, fronting JAMES MACDONALD', Esq. Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Ærated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D' Orgeat, and Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned, another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*

JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle, Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Cutsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

HOUSES.

TO LET.

From 1st June Next.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. HOBSON. For particulars apply on the Premises.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1853.

TO LET.

THE Western half of the Premises known as the late *Hotel*, comprising 5 rooms with bath room on the second, and 2 rooms, with servants offices attached, on the basement story, the same having undergone complete repair.

Apply to the undersigned.

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tackee) Stone Jetty.
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAs. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N.B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

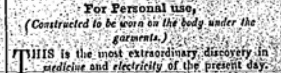
WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN;

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôts*, 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London, (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.

Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

January 26th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

A COTTAGE well-finished with Servants'-rooms and Cooking-house attached, on about *three mows* of ground, and well situated. Apply at the Office of the *North-China Herald.*

April 20th, [illegible]

Shanghae Market Report.

April 22nd, 1853.

IMPORTS.

American Goods.—There is nothing to report; no bonâ fidê cash transactions are mentioned, and prices are quite nominal.

Grey and White Shirtings.—Since the 25th February, the date of our report, there have been no cash transactions in these Goods. About 100,000 pieces have been passed off in payment for produce at about our former quotations, but these must be looked upon as quite nominal, as resales for cash have been made at very low rates.

Woollens.—Of all descriptions are unsaleable either in barter or for cash.

Straits Produce.—We hear of no transactions, price nominal.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Since the departure of the last Steamer, about 20 chops of Congou have been settled at the following rates—

12½ *a* 13 Taels,		Common to good common.
13½ *a* 14	,,	Blksh. in lf.
17 *a* 18	,,	Fair to good Ningchows.

The market is now almost cleared, as not more than 15 chops remain unsold.

A few small chops of common country *Greens*, have been taken for America at extreme rates.

Silk.—On business being fairly resumed after the Chinese Holiday's large parcels of Silk were brought down from the Interior, and eagerly bought up at an advance of $15 in some instances $25 per pecul. Payment in cash and Drafts on Canton. Latterly however, prices have declined and a large business has been done in barter for 6½ Grey Shirtings *a* $2.05 *a* 2.10, and Malwa *a* $430 *a* 440 against Nos. 3 and 4 Tsatlee *a* $350 *a* 380, and No. 2 and 3 Taysaams *a* $265 *a* 315. The operations have amounted to about 3,200 bales for the past two months. A few parcels still remain on the market, but do not amount in all to 150 bales.

The exports to date amount to 25,136 bales, leaving a stock of 600 bales unshipped.

The present unsettled state of the country will, it is feared, prevent the usual attention being given to the silk-worm this season, and rumours are already current that the next season's supply will fall considerably short of the quantity which the present year's supply led us to anticipate.

Opium.—*Malwa*, we cannot report any cash sales of this Drug, all transactions being in barter; prices have fluctuated considerably, on the 12th instant, it had risen to $425 but has since gradually declined, it cannot to-day be quoted at better than $405 for best drug.

Estimated Stock this-day 5,700 chests.

Patna.—Has fluctuated much the same as Malwa, old drug was at one time as high as $448, and new $456, on the 8th instant, it was quoted $412 old and $420 new, it may to-day be quoted $430 and $438 new—no demand.

Estimated Stock 650 chests.

Exchange.—Bills on London, 6 m/s. Clean Credits and Documentary Bills, *5s. 3d. a 5s. 4d.*—nominal. E. I. Co.'s Bills, Rs. 260 *a* 263 per $100, sales by Tea and Silk-men. Drafts on Canton, 12 per cent discount, sales by Do. Do.

Freights.—To England, £3 10*s.* for Tea, and £4 for Silk.

To America, $12 for 40 cubic feet,—Nominal.

Sycee.—$132, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, $200 *a* 205, per *9t. 7m. 3c.*

Mexican Dollars.—20 per cent discount.

Chopped Dollars.—5 per cent.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Feb. 24.	Manila,	......Mar. 13.
Bombay,	....Mar. 17.	Sydney,	......Dec. 18.
Colombo,	....Mar. 20.	New Zealand,..	Dec. 12.
Madras,	......Mar. 13.	Amoy,	........Mar. 15.
Calcutta,	....Mar. 27.	Hongkong,	....April 14.
Galle,	........Mar. 24.	Ningpo,	........April —.
Penang,	........April 2.	New York,	....Feb. 9.
Singapore,	....April 8.	Boston,	........Feb. 9.
Batavia,	......Mar. 29.	San Francisco,	Feb. 20.

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(No. 56.)

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, *15th April*, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—It has become necessary to take into further and serious consideration the measures adopted, upon my own personal responsibility, to meet temporarily the difficulties occasioned by the extraordinary and unprecedented state of commercial affairs you brought under my notice in your letter of the 5th ultimo; and to which measures full effect was given by my Notification No. 5 of the 10th of March last.

In that Notification I distinctly informed the Mercantile Community, that I had failed in obtaining the Official concurrence of His Excellency the Taoutae and Intendant of Customs in measures of a provisional kind, which had been proposed to meet the circumstances. It was obvious therefore that the arrangements adopted in contravention of the Treaty regulations of Trade, not only entailed a very heavy responsibility upon H. M. Consul, but taken on his own authority; could merely be expected to continue while reference was being made to superior authorities. They were not only in fact temporary by their nature and taken with a view to provide for an *unforeseen emergency*, but provisional in the source from whence they emanated. I have now accordingly to advise you that on the 10th instant, the time specified by the Taoutae as the extreme limit of any provisional arrangement for deferring the payment of the duties expired: and it is no longer in my power to continue facilities for clearing ships without such payment. I have no hope that the Taoutae can be induced to extend the term, since we did not even comply with the conditions he desired to annex to the concession; and I have no sanction from Her M.'s Plenipotentiary to continue indefinitely a system wholly unrecognized by Treaty provisions for the conduct of Trading transactions.

I trust however that sufficient time has elapsed to have enabled you, and all other British Firms, to make adequate provision for the state of affairs described in your letter. What was then an unforeseen condition can no longer be so considered; there has been time for communication with the South, for the importation of funds, or the completion of such other arrangements as may have been deemed necessary to enable you to meet your engagements towards the Chinese Government. I would even hope that the greater part, if not all of the goods on hand on the 10th ultimo, have been shipped: and with newly purchased goods, if any such transactions have been entered into, there cannot be the same ground of exemption. The extension of the system to this class of goods would indeed be very certainly repudiated at home as unjustifiable, and be disapproved by H. M.'s Government. Neither can I believe that the mere fact of money not being procurable here, would be looked upon as a sufficiently good reason for the non-payment of duties. On the contrary the payment of duties would most likely be held to form, as integral a portion of every commercial speculation in this country as the payment of the goods themselves. If means could be found to buy the one, it would no doubt be held equally incumbent on the merchant to make provision to pay the other.

I am aware it may be urged that such remarks could not justly apply to *Barter* transactions, and the Import trade being at a stand-still proceeds cannot be realized by their sale for the payment of Custom-House dues which can only be paid in Silver; but to this I think it would certainly be said, such payment being one of the known conditions of the Trade, no one could claim right of exemption.

In order however that no inconvenience which it is in my power to avert, may be experienced from the abrupt termination of even a provisional system, I propose issuing a Notification declaring the temporary arrangements for clearing British Ships without payment of duties will cease *on and after the 21st Instant.* Of course due care will be taken to ascertain that no facilities are denied to British Merchants which the Chinese Custom-House Authorities may see fit to grant to Ships or Merchants of other nations trading at this Port.

The termination of these provisional measures, draws after it as a necessary sequence the liquidation of all out-standing claims of the Custom-House; which I am equally without authority to defer. Some short and definite period for the payment of all arrears must of necessity be fixed therefore; and taking into consideration the time already elapsed, during which no doubt provision has been made for ultimate payment, I conceive Forty days notice will be sufficient. That period therefore will be specified in the Notification as the limit of any further delay.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
(True Copy.) W. FITTOCK.

To Messrs. A. G. Dallas,—Lindsay & Co.,—Dent, Beale & Co.,—Gibb, Livingston & Co.,—Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.

(No. 10.)

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, *14th April*, 1853.

In reference to Notification No. 5 of the 10th March last, the annexed copy of an Official letter from H. M.'s Consul to the Mercantile Firms who addressed him on the subject of securities for duties, and the clearing of ships without payment, is circulated for general information. It will be seen that the Consul advises them of his inability any longer to incur the serious obligations imposed upon him by the measures temporarily sanctioned in the said Notification, on his own personal responsibility: The grounds upon which the Consul proceeds in this matter have been fully stated in this letter, and nothing further remains therefore but to give Public Notice that, from and after the 20th instant, no British ships can be cleared under the provisional arrangements specified in the Notification of the 10th March, or otherwise than in strict conformity with the General Regulations of Trade.

It is further notified that in reference to the arrear of duties for ships already cleared in the interval without payment, for which securities from the respective Consignees are held, it is out of the power of H. M.'s Consul upon his own authority to defer calling upon the parties concerned to redeem the securities, and pay up the sums for which they are respectively held, within some short and definite period. Taking into consideration the time which has already elapsed, the Consul is led to conclude that a period of 40 days from the date hereof should suffice to enable the Consignees to mature their arrangements for the final liquidation of the amounts due to the Custom-house; and Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of such period, they will be called upon without further delay to redeem the securities.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To the British Community,
Shanghae.

MINUTE *of proceedings of a Public Meeting of Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church at Shanghae, held at the British Consulate on the 13th April*, 1853.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul in the chair.

Present—Messrs. D. B. Robertson, Beale, M. Smith, Broughall, Kennedy, Murray, Shearman, D. Potter, Wm. Hogg, Rev. Mr. Hobson, F. H. Hale.

Proposed by J. M. Smith, Esq., seconded by H. H. Kennedy, Esq.

That Mr. F. H. Hale be requested to act as Secretary.

The Minutes of last Meeting held on the 29th December, 1852, were read.

The following Resolutions were then proposed, seconded and passed.—

No. 1,—Proposed by H. Shearman, Esq., seconded by Dr. Murray.—That the Trustees of the present year consist of T. C. Beale, D. Potter, and Wm. Hogg, Esq.

No. 2,—Proposed by Dr. Murray, seconded by H. Shearman, Esq.—Viewing with regret the departure of J. M. Smith, Esq., from Shanghae the Community through this Meeting wish to express their sense of his services rendered during so long a period as a Trustee of the British Chapel.

No. 3,—Proposed by H. H. Kennedy, Esq., seconded by Dr. Murray.—In order to obviate all future difficulty as to fixing the relative rates of salary and rent of house for Chaplain, and with a view to the simplification of the Church accounts; Resolved, that from 1st January last and henceforth, the Chaplain's salary shall be £800 per annum payable at the rate of exchange in which the accounts are made up each year; and that he be left to provide himself with a suitable residence.

No. 4,—Proposed by J. M. Smith, Esq., seconded by H. Shearman, Esq.—That as the Treasurer has to advance a considerable sum to meet the current expenses of each year, he be authorized to debit the accounts with interest from and after 1st January, 1853, at the rate of Ten per cent per annum.

No. 5,—Proposed by H. Shearman, Esq., seconded by H. H. Kennedy, Esq.—That the thanks of the Community be tendered to the Trustees of Trinity Church for their zealous services, during the past year.

No. 6,—Proposed by Dr. Murray, seconded by Wm. Broughall, Esq.—That it is exceedingly desirable to take advantage of Mr. Smith's return to England, and his knowledge of this locality, to obtain estimates of the probable expence of heating the Church by hot water or other pipes [illegible] that this Meeting accordingly request Mr. Smith to make the necessary enquiries and report to the Trustees on the subject.

No. 7,—Proposed by Wm. Hogg, Esq., seconded by T. C. Beale, Esq.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

SHANGHAE, *20th April*, 1853.

Notice is hereby given that for the future on the arrival of any Post Office Packet at Shanghae all the Letters, Newspapers, &c., will be properly sorted before any are delivered.

No person is entitled to the delivery of Letters, Newspapers, &c., until any postage that may be due thereon is paid. But as the Packet-agent is alone responsible for the recovery of Postage, he is willing to keep an account of the several amounts, and collect it every month or Quarter, instead of upon every occasion; it being distinctly understood however, that he reserves to himself the right to cancel this arrangement at any time should it be found necessary. Those who desire it may keep a Book of their own in which the Packet agent will enter the amount of Postage due upon every occasion of the delivery of Letters &c., Firms, or persons, desiring to avail themselves of these arrangements will be pleased to notify the same in writing—those who do not must be prepared to pay the postage before they get their letters.

All Packets if closed whether containing Newspapers, or anything else, and all Printed Books or Pamphlets are subject to a Postage of *4d.* the half ounce, to or from, Hongkong.

No person can demand the delivery of any letter, newspaper or packet addressed to another party without producing, on each separate occasion, a written authority from the party addressed.

Any Master of a British Ship arriving within the limits of the Port is bound to deliver to the Packet-agent, without wilful or unavoidable delay, all Letters in his possession, except such as are exempted by Law, under a penalty of Two hundred pounds, and any Master of a British ship refusing to receive a Post Office Packet tendered by the Packet-agent falls under a similar penalty, which may be recovered in the British Consular Court at Shanghae.

As these latter circumstances do not appear to be generally known the same are now notified for Public information, and any other particulars connected with the Office of H. B. M.'s Packet Agent at this Port may be obtained on application to.

W. H. FITTOCK,
H. B. M.'s Packet Agent.

THE *Larriston*, Screw-steamer, arrived here on Monday, the 21st instant, bringing up part only of the Mails from England, India, and the South.

We must defer any extracts, till another opportunity.

Shanghae Park has been very gay and attractive during the greater part of the week, with frequent parades and drills.

The sailors and marines of H. M.'s Steamers have been exercised with the fusil and artillery, and went through their parade very smartly.

The Shanghae Volunteers, also, have made considerable progress in their exercises and elicited the commendation of their officers.

Captain Tronson, 2d Bengal Fusiliers, has been indefatigable on parade and has kept his corps well up to their training: if perseveringly maintained for another fortnight, it is probable the novices will make very efficient soldiers on any emergency.

The *Hermes*, left her anchorage last night, and is reported to have set sail for Nanking. Rumour says the object is to seek information on the state of the belligerent parties, and enlighten the Chinese authorities with regard to British non-interference, and perhaps, confound their lying proclamations. Our own view of the case is stated elsewhere.

Shanghae Spring Meeting for the Races, is announced to come off on Tuesday next, the 26th instant, unless the Mail, or bad weather interfere to prevent them.

Intelligence has just been brought us, that a letter received this morning from the Commander of the schooner *Dewan*,* states that the schooner *Boxer* and two *Lorchas* had attacked the Insurgent's fleet and had been beaten off.

THE *Hermes* left this port on the night of the 22d, with H. E. Sir George Bonham and suite on board. Neither the precise object of this movement nor the destination of the Steamer are known. It is understood however, that intelligence has been received from the interior very recently, which, if true would give to the civil war now raging so near this centre of our trade, a character of hostility as regards the relations of foreign states, which may well furnish ground for deep anxiety. That it is a war of races between Chinese and Tartars, cannot any longer be doubted after the indiscriminate and wholesale massacre of men, women, and children at Nanking by the Insurgents. As regards them it is a war of extermination. But to this patriotic element there appears to be added another far more dangerous to any established order—that of fanaticism. Men who wield the sword with such success and vigour as the Insurgents have done, against the only military and organized force in the Empire—and after slaying in cold blood, women and children by thousands, can invoke a blessing on their acts and say long graces before they sit down to supper after such a day's work—are men to be dreaded in any country and more so in China, perhaps than elsewhere. This would indeed be the development of a new phase in the Chinese character; and it is about the last country where a puritanical or fanatic movement of any kind was to have been looked for. Scepticism and apathy—a Confucian rationalism and the grossest Buddhist mummeries and superstition—would certainly not have appeared *à priori* the most natural soil for the growth of fanaticism of the vehement and absorbing character which has been attributed to the Insurgents by the latest accounts. But neither would it be consistent with wisdom to trust absolutely to the reasoning which would pronounce it impossible. Facts and positive information are worth more than all the speculations of the wisest in such circumstances. We can well understand therefore that Sir George Bonham in common with all who have any interests at stake in the country should anxiously desire to obtain these by any means at his command—and the Yang-tsze-keang offers the most direct route to the points where such information and means of correct judgment may best be obtained.

With Chinese or Tartars animated by the common principles of self interest and security—with either race indifferently, Foreign powers may negotiate treaties and maintain friendly relations—but with fanatics—all the conditions on which political arrangements are based, are likely to be held in utter contempt. If there be any such danger as this looming in the distance, it were well indeed that it should be seen while afar off. But it is scarcely less important that the truth should be known, assuming that such reports have no solid foundation; and what may be the ultimate intentions and the policy of the insurgent power, cannot any longer be safely left a mystery to Foreign States.

THE object proposed by endeavouring to reach Nanking has been only partially attained, as by reason of the obstacles thrown in the way, no messenger who has gone from hence, has been able to penetrate as far as the Provincial City. One messenger returned on Sunday, and another on Monday; and the gentleman we have previously alluded to returned on Tuesday night—having been enabled to reach Tan-yang.

The amount of information he has collected has not transpired that we know of;—but the information brought by previous special messengers and others, who have come down from Nanking, corroborates all previous testimony of the Insurgents having possession of Nanking and Chin-keang, and of their being in great force on both sides of the Yang-tsze-kiang.

In the absence of the announcement of any important victory over the Insurgents by the Taoutae,—it may fairly be concluded that no superiority has been gained, and it may be doubted that the Imperialists have been able to effect anything worthy of notice, or, even to maintain a front against the enemy. The Chinese authorities are ever so ready to blazon forth the most trifling successes against their opponents, that their silence at the present time looks very ominous—and is probably the secret reason why impediments have been thrown in the way of any one, seeking to gain correct information on the spot.

We cannot, however, we think, remain much longer in doubt as to the success or defeat of either party. The previous reports brought down, have, by general assent, turned out to be tolerably correct, and the fact that the Insurgents were known to be masters of Nanking at the beginning of the present month, and had withdrawn their troops from Chin-keang, and Yang-chow, for the purpose of giving more decisive battle to the Imperialists, must decide the nature of the struggle very shortly. If the latter attack them, any success on their part will, we are sure, be proclaimed here by a flying despatch! But, should reverses be encountered, we may have to wait some time first, unless the insurgent's scouts can elude the strict surveillance of the *cordon sanitaire* established by the local magistracy, to prevent any ill-omened tidings reaching Shanghae, and the ears of foreigners in particular.

WE insert a Notice from H. B. M.'s packet-agent to which we beg to draw the attention of our readers.

In these days of rapid steam communication it is of essential importance that every facility be given for the immediate delivery of letters and advices that have been brought so many thousand miles in so short a time. As the notice we refer to bears a different signature from the well known name of Mr. Hale, we presume that the gentleman in question has succeeded him, although when and how we profess our ignorance. We would however recommend him to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor and avoid the unenviable reputation of treating members of this community with incivility or rudeness; and we warn him of the power of Public opinion.

We attribute to the present packet-agent's limited experience in office, the style of the present Notification. Although it may appear of little moment it is extremely desirable that all public notices should be identical when circulated and when printed, and we know not for what good reason considerable alteration has been made on this occasion.

We have every desire to be lenient to a young officer commencing a public career, but cannot permit the following circumstances to pass unnoticed. On the arrival of last mail, several gentlemen who presented themselves shortly after the opening of the office, had great reason to complain of the treatment they received at the hands of the Packet-agent. To some parcels of Newspapers closed at both ends were freely delivered, to others this was peremptorily denied without the payment of *4d.* the half ounce; and they were all informed that the letters contained in one box could not be delivered before three o'clock, or after an interval of five hours. We understand that a complaint for especially uncivil treatment was made to H. B. M.'s Consul by one who was informed that the young gentleman in question "holds his appointment under the Post Office administration; and is accountable to that department only, for the manner in which he discharges the duties of Packet-agent."

We have entered thus far into this question as we feel it our duty to protest,

1st. Against any Public servant making a distinction in the manner in which he carries out any regulations he may consider it advisable or incumbent upon him to enact.

2nd. Against the unseemly delay referred to in the delivery of letters—and

3rd. Against the possibility of letters or parcels remaining in the office to the address of parties or their representatives who may be unaware of the fact.

We trust in conclusion that it may not be necessary for us to allude to this subject again.

WE were unable to find room last week for the latest accounts we had received from the interior, what we now state and which we give on good authority, are quite confirmatory of our previous statements, viz., that—Nanking had been completely invested by the Insurgents on the 8th of March, and was taken by assault on the 21st ulto. We learn further that the Governor Luh Kien-ying had been met at one of the city gates by the enemy, was abandoned by his bearers, and the Insurgents observing the large green chair and the emblems of official dignity, on inquiring who he was—the unfortunate governor replied *Luh*: Luh are you, said his ruthless murderers, then we will cut you into six pieces! Whether this be true or not, we have some doubt—at any rate it gave the narrator the opportunity of a cruel pun on the word *Luh*, signifying in Chinese *six*. The Manchow General of Nanking is said to have been slain manfully fighting at the head of his men.

Subsequently the Insurrectionists attacked Chin-keang which they took on the 2d of April.* Yang-chow has also been invested. All the male Manchows are said to have been destroyed—three thousand are believed to have perished at Nanking, and the females are reported to have been invited into straw-houses outside the city and there destroyed by fire. However revolting this may appear to Europeans it is not believed to be too vindictive for Chinese, when their passions are aroused; their modes of punishment being known to be brutal in the extreme.

The Officers of the nascent dynasty are dressed in red uniform (regular bricks), the soldiers black, and any who join them assume sky blue.

Tien-tih is reported to be dead, and the chief command to have devolved on T'hae-ping-wang, a relation of his, who is expected to be made the next Emperor of the *After Mings.*

As we have already reported, the T'hae-ping-wang is assisted by four other kings, princes or commanders, severally called the Pih-wang, Tung-wang, Nan-wang, and Se-wang. Considerable organisation exists in their army; their immediate force consists of thirty or forty thousand men at Nanking, and a further force of twenty or thirty thousand men at Chin-keang and Yang-chow. The officers are generally mounted, but their followers are mostly infantry.

It is not known what has become of the successor of Luh Kien-ying.

The Insurgents' forces had moved back to Nanking from Chinkeang, on hearing accounts of the approach of the Imperialists under Ke-shen and Heang-yung—but their whereabout was not exactly known.

Rumour says that the treasure destined for the ransom of Suchau, is still retained there by order of the Insurgents for security: its amount is stated to be 200,000 taels of silver.

The preceding accounts have been gl[illegible]ed from an expectant Mandarin, who was in Nanking at the time of the attack and capture of that city by the Insurgents, and who remained there ten-days subsequent disguised as a camp-follower, when he made his escape at one of the gates by passing himself off as a subordinate officer.

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* The *Dewan* was lying at a place called Kung-wan off a Joss-house about five miles below Ching-kiang-foo, and the date of the letter is 18th April.

* Mentioned in our last week's report as the 31st of [illegible]

An image of the deceased *After Ming* Emperor Tien-tih made of sandalwood, is deposited in the Yamun of the Superintendant of Finances, which residence is adopted as the *After Ming* palace. Rumours of a severe battle before Nanking have been circulated for several days past, but we cannot obtain anything authentic about it—nor is it clearly known which side has had the advantage.

We had intended to have given the correspondence this week, so far as we are permitted, between a large mercantile firm here, H. B. M.'s Plenipo, and the U. S. A. Commissioner, in regard to affording protection, or restitution of property in case of violent seizure by Chinese rebels. For this purpose we applied to the firm in question and append their reply.

For some reasons best known to himself the Hon'ble U. S. A. Commissioner has withheld his consent to the publication of his answer. Had the gentlemen alluded to not deemed it most courteous to have asked permission, there could have been no impropriety in publishing a document upon public matters, in relation to the mercantile interests of the majority of the foreign residents at this port.

We shall, however, await till our next the probability of the Hon'ble U. S. A. Commissioner's reconsidering the propriety of his refusal. Should we not be enabled to give the whole correspondence in our next, we shall make such comments upon it as the subject suggests, trusting to the best information we can obtain—which will not be difficult as the question has already been much canvassed.

Shanghai, 22d *April*, 1853.

Henry Shearman, Esq.,
Editor North-China Herald.
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of this date, requesting us to allow you a copy of the recent correspondence between H. E. Sir Geo. Bonham, The Hon'ble Colonel Marshall, and ourselves, we beg to state that it would afford us much pleasure to do so, had not Colonel Marshall (in reply to our application to him to allow the publication of his reply) personally requested that it might not appear in the public papers.

Having shown you Colonel Marshall's reply, you will doubtless remember the contents of it—but we regret that we cannot under the circumstances hand you a copy for insertion in the *North-China Herald*. To *our letter* to Colonel Marshall as also that to Sir Geo. Bonham, and His Excellency's reply through Mr. Secretary Harvey you are at liberty to give such publicity as you may think proper; His Excellency having sanctioned its being made public.—We are, dear sir, yours faithfully,

SMITH, KING & Co.

Rumour says, on the night of the earthquake, a large piece of land was submerged at Taou-yuen a village near Nan-keaou; between Ming-hong and Sung-keang-foo. Its extent is reported to be three *le* by eighteen, and great destruction of life and property is said to have occurred.

We have made much inquiry about the above but can not get any authentic information in regard to the facts.

It will be seen by our Chinese news of this week, that the Imperialists claim to have gained a victory over the Insurgents, and to have slain 2,000 of them with a loss on their side of only 11 men!!! Eheu jam satis—we think this is a clencher. We refer to "Intelligence brought by the Imperialists" for particulars of this boasted victory. (?)

INTELLIGENCE BROUGHT BY THE IMPERIALISTS.

On the 29th day, of the 2d moon, (April 7th), a messenger arrived at Chang-chow from Tan-too, saying, that near Chin-keang-foo from the west side of Kin-san, or golden island, up to Twan-san-kwan, the lorchas from Canton and other armed vessels, 48 in number, were anchored in the Yang-tsze-keang, with imperialist troops on board, waiting for the junks from Leaou-tung, near the great wall, who were expected with a reinforcement of 10,000 men from Tartary. When these arrived, they would advance, in combination with the forces from other quarters, and exterminate the foe.

It is also reported that Heang-yung is a native of Sze-chuen, who formerly served under Yang-e-chan, and obtained great merit by capturing the famous rebel Chang-kih-urh, when he was speedily promoted to the rank of general. He has been personally engaged in several hundred battles: when he goes into an engagement he never retreats, but advances steadily against the foe: he loves his soldiers as if they were his sons: but his military regulations are very strict. On the 26th day, of the 2d moon, (April 4th), he had an engagement with the rebels, both by land and water, when he slaughtered 2,000 of them, and only lost eleven men. He distributed the booty among his soldiers. He captured also 61 boats, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition, which he handed over to the government. The rebels who escaped, retired within the walls of Nanking, and refused to try a further engagement. Heang-yung pursued them to the imperial tombs, in the neighbourhood of which he fixed his camp.

It seems that the rebels have a religion among them which they call 添弟教 Then-te-keaou, add disciple, or proselyte-making religion. They take three meals a-day, and at every meal they repeat a short prayer of half-a-dozen sentences. Whenever they go out to battle, they place the newly-enlisted soldiers in the van, in bands of 25 men each, with a long-haired rebel over every band. These are mostly wild men, from the rocks and fastnesses of Sze-guan and Thae-ping districts, in Kwang-se province. The men wear neither shoes nor stockings, and the women no ornaments. Both sexes are accustomed to live in caverns, and have been in the habit of collecting medicinal herbs throughout the provinces of Canton and Kwang-se; they also subsist upon the wild animals they take. When a son is born, a piece of raw iron is presented to the parents; they are in the habit of relying on their strength to insult the weak, and have not submitted to the influences of civilized life: in good seasons they are quiet, but when scarcity occurs they are turbulent.

It is also said, that when Heang-yung goes out to battle, he sends before him a lofty placard, with the words "avoid death," written upon it; to intimate that the soldiers who have been recently captured by the rebels and obliged to follow them, should retire to one side, or kneel down outside the host, when they may escape death: if not they will be shot.

On the 4th day, of the 3d moon, (April 11th), it was reported, that the rebels had placed a number of newly-acquired soldiers outside the gates of Nan-king, who had been put to flight by Heang-yung; he also captured some half-a-dozen of the long-haired rebels, who were immediately beheaded, as a warning to the rest. The short-haired ones, after having been examined were liberated, and being provided with expenses for their journey, were sent back to their native villages.

It is said that Yang-tsaou-tae at the head of a body of troops has arrived at Yang-chow, on the north. Governor Ke with Chow-theen-tseo, is guarding Poo-k'how, to the westward of Nanking: Heang-yung is encamped near the imperial tombs, within the outer walls of Nanking: and Hwuy-tsin-wang, the emperor's uncle, has arrived with the first instalment of Tartar troops, amounting to 6,000 men, at Tsing-keang-poo, where the grand canal joins the Yellow river. Chin, the viceroy of Peking, has arrived at Shan-tung on his way to the south; and Chang, the viceroy of Hoo-kwang, with a large force, is also advancing on Nan-king. The acting governor of Keang-soo, with the lorchas, is at Keang-yin, waiting for the reinforcement by sea. The whole of the above troops, amounting to 100,000 men are advancing from all quarters, and only waiting for vessels to convey them to their destination.

We also hear that the gentry and elders from all the districts about Nan-king have sent pigs and goats, with rice and money, in large quantities to the camp of Heang-yung, to assist in the prosecution of the war.

On the 7th day, of the 3d moon, (April 14th), it was reported that the districts of Keu-yung, Tan-too, and Luh-ho were all occupied by the imperial army.

W. H. M.

The two following proclamations have been issued to tranquillize men's minds and cause them to return to their homes and avocations.—

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAGISTRATE OF SHANG-HAE.

Yuen, acting district magistrate of Shang-hae, issues the following proclamation:—

It appears that Shang-hae exceeds all the surrounding cities as an emporium of commerce. You people of various trades have for some years past been occupied in pursuing your occupations in this city, by which you have amassed incalculable wealth, for the support of your lives and the enrichment of your families: but of late, having heard some unfounded stories, you have ceased to carry on commercial transactions; by which means the inhabitants, influenced by your pernicious example, have become frightened, the whole town is, as it were, mad, and every thing thrown into disorder. Notwithstanding you merchants and traders have received the unnumbered favours of the present dynasty, during the last 200 years, which have been liberal as the blessings of providence, yet you have in one day, agitated by report of evils at the distance of several hundred *le*, packed up your baggage and absconded: regardless of the fate of our city: thus exemplifying the saying, "when money is to be had you seek eagerly to obtain it, but when trouble comes you do not care what you do to avoid it:" comparing such conduct with what is taught you by celestial reason and proper feeling, can you help being ashamed of yourselves. At present our grand army is assembling in clouds around Nanking, and the markets of Soo-chow and Chang-chow are all open as usual. Shang-hae is much more favourably situated than either of those places; and therefore we make known to you traders of every kind, that if within ten days from the date of this proclamation, you do not resume your usual occupations, and open your accounts as before, but continue to stand looking at one another: you shall not be allowed, after due enquiry has been made, to open shop here again. I, the district magistrate, sincerely wish to conciliate men's minds, and to tranquillize the region, and do not desire to take advantage of people's difficulties, to coerce them in any way: I hope, therefore, that you all will be animated by the same feeling, and getting the film removed from your eyes, reverently comply with this proclamation. Do not oppose. A special proclamation.

Heen-fung, 3d year, 3d moon, 6th day,
(April 13th, 1853.)

PROCLAMATION BY THE PREFECT OF SUNG-KEANG.

Chaou, prefect of Sung-keang-foo, makes the following announcement, in order to set forth the advantageous position of affairs, and to tranquillize the people. Although the Kwang-se rebels have taken the city of Nan-king, and disturbed Chin-keang-foo, it appears that the prefecture of Sung-keang is at some distance from those places, and does not lie in their way; thus the inhabitants of this prefecture may pursue their usual avocations in peace, or go to sleep on a high pillow, without feeling the least anxiety: but a parcel of lawless vagabonds have circulated various unfounded stories, by which means the people have been disturbed, and induced to remove from their homes; while robbers have availed themselves of the opportunity to commit acts of outrage, and the stupid unthinking people have fallen into the snare. I, the prefect, have already issued orders to have these things enquired into and put a stop to. At present I am in the receipt of letters from the imperial commissioners Heang-yung and Ke-shen, together with Chow, the governor of Gnan-hwuy, and Chin, the viceroy of Peking, informing me that they are marching with 100,000 troops upon Nan-king. Also that on the 26th day of the 2d moon, (April 4th), a victory was obtained over the rebels, when several hundred of them were slaughtered, and 20 of the long-haired fellows taken prisoners, while the rest retreated into the city, and refused to come out. I also hear that the rebel boats at Chin-keang-foo have retired upon Nanking. That city is at the present moment surrounded by the imperial troops and will be retaken at no very distant period. It is necessary, therefore, that I should communicate this cheering intelligence, and I hereby make it known to you, soldiers and people, directing you to attend to your several avocations, and not allow yourselves to be disturbed by unfounded stories, so as to remove from your homes, and thus fall into the hands of local banditti. Those who have already repaired to the villages must immediately return, and not waste any more time nor neglect their business. Let the shop-keepers open their stores as before, and not close them in such an unauthorized manner. If any of those villains spread any more of their unfounded tales, with a view to deceiving the people, I hereby authorize you people to seize them and bring them to my office, when I will severely punish them. Let every one reverently comply. Do not disobey. A special proclamation.

The 3d year of Heen-fung, 3d moon, 10th day, (April 18th.)

PROCLAMATION BY THE CHINESE GENERAL, ISSUED BY THE TAOU-TAE.

Woo, intendant of circuit, &c., has respectfully received the following proclamation:—

"Heang, knight of a Tartar order, imperially appointed minister of state, and commander-in-chief of the forces in Hoo-pih, makes the following announcement:—

"The rebels in the capture of Nan-king slaughtered a great number of the inhabitants. Those who submitted lived, but those who resisted died. The hearing of this has deeply wounded my mind and drawn tears from my eyes. I deem myself a stupid fellow, without the slightest skill in devising stratagems, but owing to the anxious concern of his imperial majesty, lest the inhabitants of these southern regions should be reduced to the extremest misery, I have been entrusted with the important duty of exterminating the rebels. Unfortunately, however, when I assumed the command at Kew-keang, the rebels had already spread their sails and proceeded eastward: my army not being provided with boats, I could not follow them sufficiently fast, so that the help I wished to afford was unavailing, and I have been the means of plunging hundreds of myriads of living beings into the most distressing calamities. If I could be forgiven by the multitudes of my countrymen, I should yet find it difficult to still the upbraidings of my own mind. But the greater my regrets for past evils, the more ought to be my exertions to save the people from future miseries. I, the minister of state, am now leading on my army, and have advanced to the walls of the provincial city, which I am laying plans to recover, in order to save its inhabitants from the calamities in which they are involved. Although the mass of the rebels, like a flock of birds, is great in amount, the real long-haired conspirators are few in number: the rest consists of multitudes impressed into their service along the road, who would immediately run for their lives; such as the people of Kew-keang, Woo-chang and Gnan-hwuy, who have been taken prisoners by the rebels, and who, as I, the minister of state, well know, are ready nine-tenths of them to return to their allegiance. Those now in the provincial city are only under the constraint of the rebels; not being able to escape, they have no resource but to follow them, like so many ants while they who are not hearty in their cause. I, the minister of state, have already issued proclamations, commanding the officers throughout the various provinces, that, should any of those who have been obliged to follow the rebels return, they are not to be strictly investigated, but are all to be exempted from death, in order to save the lives of these distressed but coerced people. Those of the gentry and inhabitants of Nan-king, after the city was taken, who have luckily escaped capture, have been separated from their fathers and mothers, wives and children; while those who have unfortunately fallen into the hands of the enemy, have seen their houses demolished, and their wives and children dishonoured; reflecting on this, I feel my mind distressed in the extreme; but I think more of the young and strong among them, who have been coerced into the defending of the city, and the contending with our officers and soldiers; these our unoffending children, who, for the sake of preserving their lives in the midst of a falling city, have placed their persons in the ranks of the enemy: these people, without any fault of their own, having been involved in this calamity. I, the minister of state, have issued rigorous orders to my whole army, that in the hour of battle, should they see any of these distressed and coerced people, they should with a loud voice call out to them to throw away their weapons, and starting aside kneel down on the side of the hosts, when not one of them shall be killed: and when the battle is over, and the main body of the enemy dispersed, they shall be taken into our camp, and be provided with the necessary expenses, or a pass assuring them of exemption from death shall be placed in their hands, and they be allowed to return to their native districts. But you people, who have been compelled to follow the rebels, not being aware of the tender anxiety felt by me, the minister of state, to spare the innocent, not only will not venture to return, but it is to be feared will also be exposed to the many arts by which the rebels delude their victims, and when the city is really taken, pebbles and gems will all be burned together. What is more to be apprehended is, that some will exert their strength in the defence of the city, and though all will not act thus, yet it is difficult to secure that some will not. It is necessary, therefore, to issue the present proclamation with all speed, announcing to the inhabitants of Nan-king, both inside and outside of the city, that during the present moon our grand army intends to attack the provincial city, and you the inhabitants must on no account exert yourselves in its defence; but when they drive you into the ranks you must all of you with one voice shout aloud, cast away your weapons, and running out of the ranks, kneel down on the road side, when your lives may be preserved; if, however, you avail yourselves of the opportunity, and cutting off the heads of any of the long-haired rebels, bring them over when you come to surrender, you shall be rewarded according to your merits. With respect to the people in the villages, they must unite the inhabitants of several villages and hamlets together; so that if one village be endangered, the surrounding villagers must come to their assistance; and if the rebels come against one hamlet, let all the hamlets combine for its defence. Should there be any disorderly soldiers and village braves, or people collected together under false pretences, who shall violently plunder men's property, and dishonour their wives and daughters, it is permitted to you people to beat them to death, and no notice will be taken of it. Moreover the imperial commands have been received, that should any assemble and train the brave men around, and win to themselves merit by slaying the rebels, then, if they be civil or military graduates of the second degree, they shall be raised to the first, and if of the third degree, they shall be raised the second; while the people and common soldiers shall be made lieutenants and serjeants. Looking up, therefore, with gratitude to the emperor, who has displayed such anxiety in granting extra encouragement, in order to deliver the people from calamities, should there at the present time be any valiant braves, who will arise and act in this matter, not only will they be able to protect their native village, but also establish for themselves an amount of merit. I, the minister of state, hereby vow to you gentry and people, that if I do not exterminate this rampant banditti, I will never withdraw my troops. It is expected therefore that every one should exert himself without fear. A special proclamation."

"Heen-fung, 3d year, 2d moon, 25th day, (April 3d.)"

Published in Shanghae, on the 3d moon, 5th day, (April 12th.)

W. H. M.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—A Courier from Sung-keang brings a proclamation which I have just time to translate for insertion in your paper of to-morrow.—I am, dear sir, yours,

W. Z. N.

Shanghae, April 22d, 1853.

Boo, intending to circumvent, &c., issues this perspicuous declaration, to calm the fears of the lieges and scatter terror through the ranks of the insurgents.

I, the intendant, do now inform the virtuous and warn the contumacious, that the heavens are opened and the rain is about to descend:—Let none be afraid,—Vengeance falls on the guilty alone! The army of our resplendent Emperor is gathering like a cloud in the north, and I, the intendant, having made ready all my forces both native and foreign, and set my battle in array, there is nothing more to be apprehended!

I, the intendant, hereby declare to you faithful people my sublime purposes: therefore be calm. My plans are established:—Let the inhabitants pursue their avocations! Should the rebel army approach Shanghae, I, the intendant, will hasten to take my place in the front of the battle:—On the left I shall post the provincial Dragons who will guard the City to the South:—the village braves will skirt the walls under command of the terrible knight of the Red umbrella;—I, with my heroes of the *bonnet rouge* will repair to the centre that the hearts of my foreign soldiers may be sustained within them:—the English Lion *Pan-ham* will lead on the young lions to the fight, and defend the right, where I have caused the most imposing batteries to be erected and defensive lines protected by unfathomable ditches:—the warrior *San-ta-sun* will career in the front on a war steed fleeter than the wind, and terrible in his nostrils:—the Royal Bengal Tiger *Ti-lun-sun* commands the Red lion Volunteers, and wherever they go disorder follows immediately.—Backward to the left the brave people of the Flowery Flag nation will be Marshalled in array, with guns of marvellous bigness and frightful destructive powers.—The commanders of the foreign men of war ships and steamers have also obediently received my commands. The great cannon of which they have innumerable pieces will continue to spread confusion 20 *le*. Should any disorder occur among you, rally your forces to my green sedan chair.

I, the intendant, conjure you to be tranquil! If the rebels appear they shall certainly be exterminated before breakfast; not a canine nor a feline shall be left to behold the meridian sun! A special proclamation.

3rd year of Heen-fung, 3d moon, 8th day.

Fortress of Shanghae,
22d *April*, 1853.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The three public meetings at the British Consulate, somewhat imperfectly reported in your last issue, were characterized by wonderful unanimity and enthusiasm, which no one will dare to sneer at as temporary derangement produced by the exciting eloquence of H. B. M.'s Consul, when he hears of the large sums in hard dollars contributed for the defence of the place, and the bodily fatigue gallantly undergone, morning and evening, by some half-hundred of the community in privately acquiring the goose step, until in less than a fortnight they appear *sub Jove*,—

> Should'ring their arms to show how fields are won.

It will nevertheless be readily admitted that it is to Mr. Alcock's impressive harangues, inspired by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, we are indebted for such unequivocal manifestations of a settled purpose to defend the settlement, in the unreported words of the Chairman, "foot by foot." But probably no one who heard him on that occasion, or subsequently when he feelingly told the General Meeting there could be "no divided national interest," as towards the Chinese they were all "one family," imagined he would rest satisfied with spirit-stirring speeches, and thrust upon brother Consuls the task of raising the funds, and carrying into execution the proposed operations. It appears, however, that such is the case; for no one connected with the British Consular or Diplomatic department has enrolled himself as a volunteer, or contributed towards the expenses incurred, either in his private capacity, or on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, whose actual property in Shanghae, independent of immense contingent interests, must be worth not less than a quarter million of dollars.

What are we to infer from this? That when public meetings were called "to show the readiness of the civil authorities to sanction and promote any well-advised measures for the protection of their interests,"—the "measures" adopted were not, upon farther consideration, deemed "well-advised," or their "interests" were not exposed to such danger as to demand special "protection!" Something of this sort I fear may be the inference from the unexplained conduct of our authorities, who deprecate a *smile* at their expense here, but run the risk of a *sneer* elsewhere, for instigating a commercial community to put their persons and purses at the disposal of officials, who have not furnished a man to bear arms, or a cash to pay for the entrenchments, when even if there were a misgiving about the matter of a couple of hundred dollars being "allowed in the accounts," it would not make a deep hole in a salary of £6,000 a year.—I am, sir,

A CONTRIBUTOR.

> "A man of letters and of manners too!"
> Shakspeare.

Shanghae, 20th *April*, 1853.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Her Britannic Majesty's Circulars travel slowly, and you may not therefore receive the one of that august personage, Her Britannic Majesty's Packet Agent in time for your Printer's Devil on Saturday.

You have had plenty of proclamations lately; (such things are evidently the fashion,) but for authority, pungency, civility, and elegance of diction I am prepared to back this at long odds against Tien-Tih's, the Toutae's, or even one from all the Consuls put together with a Commissioner and a Plenipo thrown in.

The Declaration of Rights as set forth in the preamble, or opening paragraph, is imposing:—The fearful responsibility under which Her Britannic Majesty's Packet Agent alone, (*alone*, Sir!) labours,—the remarkable condescension with which he informs us "he is willing to keep our accounts" with, however, the reservation to himself of "cancelling the agreement" at pleasure, are, with other points, most ably jumbled together in the second paragraph.

The third, as you may observe, contains the information that "Newspapers, *boots, shoes,** *and anything else,* AND printed books, and pamphlets," are carried by Her Britannic Majesty for "four pence the half ounce!"

The fourth, has simply reference to "tickets of leave" without which, the aforesaid "newspapers, "boots, shoes, and anything else, AND printed "books, and pamphlets," will not be delivered up.

The fifth, notifies for public information the *necessity* for "tickets of leave," which does "not appear to be generally known:" and winds up with the gratifying intelligence that "on application" more information still on this important topic! will be imparted: the whole bearing the signature of His Highness Her Britannic Majesty's Packet Agent. (I have to apologize if I have not properly *handled* his title.) And I am told the *general conclusion* is, that if frogs blow themselves out to make themselves as large as donkeys they often burst in the operation.—In haste, your own correspondent,

JEFFERSON BRICK.

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* This is so in the original Circular that was sent round to the British and Foreign Community, Shanghae.—Ed.

The Soup (Congee) Kitchen was opened this season on the 4th Dec., 1852, and closed on the 1st instant, during which period 40,263 Bowls of Rice have been distributed to destitute Chinese.

The accounts are annexed for the information of the Subscribers.

1853.		*Dr.*
Jany. 15,—	*To* Cash Expenditure up to 15th Jany., 1853, as per published Statement, ...	$183.45
April 1,—	,, Cash paid for Rice and Fuel, 15th Jany. to 1st April,....	179.10
	,, Cash Wages, ...	47.25
	,, Cash sundry small sums of money distributed, ...	30.00
	,, Balance in hand, ...	236.37
		$676.17

1852.		*Cr.*
April 17,— 1853]	*By* Balance at credit as per Account Current,............	$368.17
March 2,—	,, Subscriptions and Donations, 1852-53, ...	308.00
		$676.17

Shanghae, 20th April, 1853.
(Signed) T. C. BEALE.

Launch of a Magnificent Clipper.—Last week there was launched, from the building yard of Messrs. A. Hall and Sons, a splendid clipper-ship, named the *Cairngorm*." The vessel, owing to the extreme sharpness of her bottom, was launched on a cradle yesterday week, when there was not sufficient water to float her off; it was then deemed necessary to remove the cradle, and on Saturday the launch was accomplished, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and she was floated into the Victoria Dock to receive her equipments. The dimensions of the *Cairngorm* are—length, 200 feet between perpendiculars; extreme breadth, 36½ feet; depth of hold, 20½ feet. Her tonnage is 1250 O.M., or 980 N.M. The vessel is built expressly for the China trade. She will be commanded by Capt. John Robertson, whose services, first in the *John O'Gaunt*, and more recently in the *Stornoway*, are well known. In the latter vessel he has, for the last two years, successfully run the race of competition in carrying the first of the new teas from China to this country. The *Cairngorm* is, we believe, the largest sailing vessel ever before built in Scotland; and is also certainly about the finest. Her sailing qualities, we are confident, will prove of the very first order, and in carrying power there is every reason to believe she will be equally capable. The *Cairngorm* lies at Waterloo Quay, and is well worth seeing, as an admirable model of a vessel combining immense size with great elegance of appearance.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

London—March 8, Geelong—April 3, Eugenia.
Liverpool—March 1, Carib—29, Cathaya—29, Countess of Winton.
Cardiff—April 14, Ulidia.
New York—March 16, Horatio, (Am.)—April 1, Richard Allsop, (Am.)
California—February 27, Cornelia, (Dut.)—28, Samuel Russell, (Am.)—March 7, Erie, (Am.)—9, Fenelon, (Am.)—16, Raduga, (Am.)—22, Thomas W. Sears, (Am.)—April 2, Gallego, (Am.)
Port Phillip—April 14, Benjamin Heape.
Bombay—March 7, Sassoon Family—31, Sir H. Compton.
Hongkong—February 28, Iona—March 17, Audax—18, Ganges, (B. str.)—22, Nymph—April 3, Iona 18, Larriston, (B. str.)

PASSENGERS.—per Steamer *Ganges*, Mr. P. S. Forbes, U. S. Consul Canton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kay, Messrs. L. Saunders, W. J. Wetmore, H. A. Ince, B. Dallas, F. King, R. Fortune, — Richardson, F. Loureiro, A. Shortrede, Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Dunjeebhoy Pestonjee, and 9 Servants,—3 Deck passengers.

per H. M.'s Steamer *Hermes*, (March 21st), H. E. Sir S. G. Bonham, and suite, Messrs. P. Harvey, W. H. Medhurst, and W. Woodgate.

DEPARTURES FOR

London—Feby. 26, Crystal Palace—27, Harriet Humble—March 1, Thomas Royden—1, Ennadale—5, Bon Accord—9, S. V. Given, (Am.)—12, Duke of Portland—20, Erie, (Am.)—21, Cornelia, (Dut.)—25, Mary Shepherd—30, Geelong—30, William Watson.
Liverpool—March 19, Leopard—April 5, Carib.
New York—March 9, Sea Witch, (Am.)—17, Fenelon, (Am.)—April 2, Horatio, (Am.)—10, Gallego, (Am.)
St. Petersburgh—March 6, Atka, (Rus.)
Sydney—March 17, Mary Montague.
Port Phillip—March 24, Pacifique, (Fr.)
Singapore—April 9, Thomas W. Sears, (Am.)
Manila and Sydney—March 1, Mohawk.
Hongkong—February 26, Minna, (Am.)—27, Singapore, (B. Str.)—March 3, Iona—12, Samuel Russell, (Am.)—21, Ganges, (B. str.)—25, Nymph 27, Raduga, (Am.)—27, Audax—April 12, Iona.

PASSENGERS—per Steamer *Singapore*, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mrs. Muirhead, Miss Wylie, and Native Servant, Rev. John Stronach, Mr. C. D. Mackenzie, Mr. E. Deacon, Mr. F. Ede, and 6 Servants. per *Mohawk*, Mons. Marc Arnaudtizon.

per Steamer *Ganges*, Messrs. W. A. Forsyth, W. Hutchison, and 4 Chinese, 1st class, 2 do. 2nd class, 3 Deck passengers.

Memo: of Imports of British Cotton Goods at Shanghae, 1st January to 31st December, 1849 a 1852.

Kind.	1852	1851	1850	1849
Grey Shirtings,	1,258,000	1,121,383	710,563	800,788
White Do.	216,000	377,452	371,031	331,379
Fancy, Colored & Prtd. Cottons	245,000	110,117	37,121	[illegible]
Total Pieces	1,719,000	1,608,952	1,118,715	1,189,074

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Billous Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility,
Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation,
Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple-Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*, and 6*s.* each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

MANIFEST OF GENERAL CARGOES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1853.

Grey Shirtings,	177,852	pieces.
White Shirtings,	40,946	,,
Grey Cottons,	2,760	,,
Figured Cotton,	2,596	,,
Colored Cotton,	7,963	,,
Fancy Cottons,	2,998	,,
Do. Do.,	16,058	$
Plain Cottons,	9,250	pieces.
Printed Cottons,	4,755	,,
Do. Do.,	5,850	$
Dyed Do.,	3,200	pieces.
White Twills,	4,750	,,
Twills,	300	,,
Orleans Cloth,	300	,,
Prints,	728	,,
Woollens,	5,537	changs.
Low Mixture Do.,	207	pieces.
Cotton and Mixture Do.,	198	,,
Long Ells,	120	,,
	12,860	changs.
Spanish Stripes,	3,052	,,
	66	pieces.
Chintzes,	1,700	,,
Camlets,	12,385	changs.
Imitation Do.,	1,200	,,
Lastings,	1,410	,,
Velvets,	13,930	$
Velveteens,	3,375	$
Velveteens and Velvet,	13,990	$
Buttons,	2,198	gross.
Lead,	266	pigs.
Do.	420	piculs.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 19, Gallego, (Am.)……………*for* New York.
Outward Bound—Cathaya.

◆

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Planet, (*viâ* Hongkong), Balmoral, Cherokee, and Nightingale.
Liverpool.—Secret, Security, Eliza Moore, Ashmore, Sir Henry Pottinger, and Monarch.
Bombay.—Eliza, and Lanrick.
Singapore.—Alceste, and Amoy.
Hongkong.—Audax, Iona, Island Queen, and Nymph.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr. 18	Larriston	B. str.	215	Baylis	Hongkong	Apr. 14	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Apr. 16	Gallego	A. bark	372	Elley	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
,, 19	Cathaya	B. ship	493	Winder	London	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland and Co.
,, 19	Countess of Winton	B. bark	362	Craugie	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.
,, 20	Benjamin Heape	B. bark	261	Hedgson	Port Phillip	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland and Co.
,, 22	Cassini	Fr. Str.		De Plas	Ningpo		

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Eugenia	1	April 5	Chl. sh.	714	Faulke	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Larriston	754	Apr. 19	B. str.	215	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	—th Inst.
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Order.	London	Early
Richard Allsop	275	April 1	A. ship	836	Kenny	Russell and Co.	Amoy & H'kong	—th Inst.
Sassoon Family		Mar. 7	B. brig	196	Dring	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Ulidia	751	Apr. 14	B. bark	236	McCleeny	Birley, Worthington & Co.		
William the IV.		……	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	bulk

BRITISH, AMERICAN, & FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander
—*British.*—					
Lily,	Brig	12	432	125	Com. Sanderson.
Hermes,	Steamer	6	833	120	Com. E. G. Fishbourne.
Salamander,	Steamer	6	816	160	Com. Ellman.
—*American.*—					
Susquehanna,	Str.-F.-S.	9	2500	350	Capt. Buckannan.
—*French.*—					
Cassini, (*At Ningpo*)	Steamer	6	..	125	Capt. De Plas.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lb.
Secret,	Liverpool	212	Sep. 25	1,446,750	168,400	576		
Security,	Liverpool	503	Oct. 21					
Planet, (viâ H'kong),	London	421	Nov. 8	1,720,000			3,140	
Eliza Moore,	Liverpool	417	,, 24	2,575,190	364,960	240		
Ashmore,	Liverpool	512	Dec. 20	3,109,546	342,512	1,304	900	
Balmoral,	London	356	Jany. 1	2,265,487		360	288	
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	,, 8	2,858,075	62,000			
Monarch,	Liverpool	337	,, 31	2,607,263	85,940		594	
Cherokee,	London	278	,, 31	1,424,500	84,700	3,000		
Nightingale,	London	1066	Feb. 4	3,874,035	260,600		1,852	

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 15th April, 1853.

The weather of the past week has not been equal to that of the week immediately preceding—and although no great amount of rain has fallen, but few days have passed without dull drizzly weather. The temperature has also fallen much below that of last week, while still continuing a little above the average of the past three years. Vegetation has made considerable progress, and the barley is in full ear.

The most remarkable phenomenon of the week has been the occurrence of two shocks of an earthquake on the evening of the 14th at 11.13 and 11.33 p.m., and a third on the following day at 12.28 p.m.; the undulation proceeding from S.S.W. to N.N.E.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
9	S.	30.11	30.19	29.97	69.5	60.0	60.0	S.S.E.	N. to S.	0.00	0.07
10	S.	29.92	30.17	29.77	66.0	56.0	61.0	S.S.E.	S.	0.00	0.24
11	M.	29.95	30.10	29.83	62.5	62.0	59.0	N.N.W. to N.W.	S.	0.08	0.03
12	Tu.	30.06	30.03	29.96	59.5	52.0	59.0	E.	S.	0.00	0.40
13	W.	29.97	30.15	29.82	55.0	50.0	58.5	S.E. to S.S.E.	E. to E.S.E.	0.00	0.01
14	Th.	30.09	30.11	29.96	55.0	53.0	57.0	N.N.W.	E.N.E.	0.00	0.19
15	F.	30.23	30.11	30.14	50.5	51.0	59.3	NNW. to NNE.	E.N.E.	0.62	0.14
Shanghae, 16th April, 1853.]				Mean	59.7		59.1		Total	0.70	0.68

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,539	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	238
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination.	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds.	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,353
United States,	31	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	278
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,631

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels,		1852—	July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8 ,,			Augt. ,,													3,895,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9 ,,			Sept. ,,													3,826,387	3,654			72
In 7 ,,			Oct. ,,													4,763,745	3,000			47
In 9 ,,			Nov. ,,													3,527,328	1,159		150	69
In 2 ,,			Dec. ,,													336,000	52			
In 5 ,,		1853—	Jany. ,,													2,539,865	2,271			26
In 7 ,,			Feby. ,,													4,378,781	840			
																21,745,764	21,146	3 cases	150	214
Mar. 1	Thomas Royden,	891	London													581,065				
,, 1	Ennadale,	343	London													350,000				
,, 5	Bon Accord,	380	London													405,000	394			
,, 9	S. V. Given,	572	London													618,570	308			
,, 12	Duke of Portland,	533	London													559,500	132			
,, 19	Leopard,	300	Liverpool																	
,, 20	Erie,	475	London													255,800	285			423
,, 21	Cornelia,	700	London													750,000	29			
,, 25	Mary Shepherd,	625	London																	
,, 30	Geelong,	365	London													250,000	747			50
,, 30	Wm. Watson,	480	London													450,000				13
April 5	Carib,	434	Liverpool																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds.	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1 Vessel,		1852—	July Total				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In 2 ,,			Augt. ,,	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	58.00	15,610
In 6 ,,			Sept. ,,	2,284,600	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,375
In 9 ,,			Oct. ,,	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 10 ,,			Nov. ,,	3,115,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,587,400	42.00	3,390
In 6 ,,			Dec. ,,	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	193,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.03	845
1853] Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852,				10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,094,600			358,300		2,452,900	20,159,300	250.16	33,895
Jany. 2	Helena,	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400		4,900	11,000		126,300	604,900	19.91	900
,, 24	Comoro,	440	New York	288,200	42,900	36,200	28,500	48,600	27,400	471,800	1,900		1,000	32,000		34,900	506,700		3,600
Feb. 17	Mandarin,	776	New York	196,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900					215,900	605,200	17.00	1,000
Mar. 9	Sea Witch,	907	New York	295,500		119,800	44,200	42,000	44,000	545,300	127,600					127,600	673,100		
,, 17	Fenelon,	394	New York	390,500	31,800	42,900	24,700	61,900	48,100	599,900	11,300					11,300	611,200		
April 2	Horatio,	460	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																2,704,878			
Mar. 1	Mohawk,	442	Sydney													220,000			
,, 17	Mary Montague,	329	Sydney																
,, 24	Pacifique,	392	Port Phillip													289,700			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,																83,725	1,176	29 cases
Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong													48,747		
,, 24	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong													149,728		
Feb. 19	Island Queen,	129	Hongkong													71,493		
,, 25	Dewan,	118	Woosung													36,920		
Mar. 2	Enterprise,	80	Woosung													16,000		
,, 3	Iona,	144	Hongkong													34,840		
,, 12	Samuel Russell,	975	Hongkong															
,, 25	Nymph,	100	Hongkong															
,, 27	Audax,	161	Hongkong															
,, 27	Raduga,	585	Hongkong															

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